



مدونة المناهج السعودية

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الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية

في المملكة العربية السعودية

Unit 8 first page (93)

Instructions Unit 8 Travel

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photo. Discuss the questions.

1. What kind of holiday do you think this is? Why?

2. How often do you think people take this kind of trip often? Why? /

3. How do you think people like this?

Tourists take photos of an emperor penguin on the frozen Amundsen Sea in Antarctica.

Feedback

Example answers:

1. It looks like a research trip or a holiday in Antarctica where tourists see and photograph wildlife. The people are wearing warm weather gear and have state-of-the-art cameras so it suggests a very specialist tourist trip.
2. No, it's probably a once in a lifetime trip. It's a long way to travel and must be very expensive. Conditions might be difficult or dangerous.
3. Students' own answers.

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 92b-93

Instructions Unit 8 Travel

2 Listen to three people talking about travel. Write the number of the speaker (1-3) next to the things they talk about.

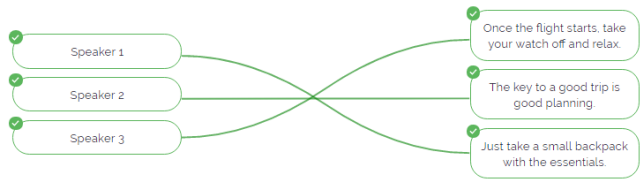
being on planes	3	planning	1
business trips	3	a round-the-world trip	1
day trips	2	taking local buses and trains	1
delays	3	travelling for work	3
luggage	1	weekends away	2

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 92b-93

100% 00:00 02:03

3 Listen again. Each speaker shares a travel tip. What are their tips? Discuss the tips with your partner.

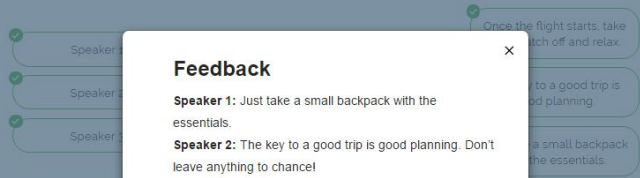


VIEW FEEDBACK HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 92b-93

100% 00:00 02:03

3 Listen again. Each speaker shares a travel tip. What are their tips? Discuss the tips with your partner.



Feedback

Speaker 1: Just take a small backpack with the essentials.

Speaker 2: The key to a good trip is good planning. Don't leave anything to chance!

Speaker 3: Once the flight starts, take your watch off and relax. You have no control over the time you arrive, so why get stressed?

VIEW FEEDBACK HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 92b-93

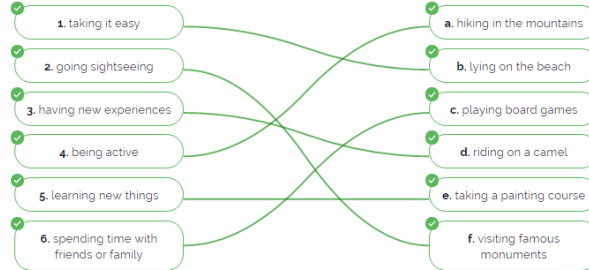
8a

+ Instructions

8a Holidays and memories Vocabulary: holiday activities

- □ ×

2 Work in pairs. Click to match the activities with the examples. What do you enjoy doing when you go on holiday? Give your own examples.



HIDE ALL

RESET

UNITS



94-95



+ Instructions

8a Holidays and memories Reading: writers return to their roots

- □ ×



3 Look at the photo from the article. Which of these things do you think it shows?

- a. a coastline
- b. a market
- c. a village



HIDE ALL

RESET

UNITS



94-95



Instructions 8a Holidays and memories Reading: writers return to their roots

4 Read the article and answer the questions.

Holidays and memories

Three writers return to the land of their birth. Read the article and answer the questions.

1 Lucy Chang
I step off the train in Taipei and find it's one of the city's most famous night markets. The white and yellow signs are swinging from the stalls. I'm not very good at reading Chinese, but in spite of being from Taiwan originally, it feels like I've come home. It's my first visit here and I don't speak. Back home in London, I can't read or write, but right now my mind is blank. I don't know what to do.

2 Liz Mullan
Arriving at Belfast International Airport is always emotional. It feels like home. We head north to some of Europe's highest ocean cliffs. After a couple of hours, we're standing on the Giant's Causeway. The wind almost blows us off the cliff. I don't know what to do.

Feedback

- Lucy Chang is from Taiwan originally, but her home is London; her destination is Taipei.
Liz Mullan is from Canada; her destination is Belfast.
Frank Rossellini is from New York; his destination is Sicily.
- Lucy Chang and Frank Rossellini
- Lucy Chang
- Frank Rossellini
- Liz Mullan (She planned to walk along the coast but it was raining hard.)

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 94-95

Instructions 8a Holidays and memories Reading: writers return to their roots

5 Which activities in Exercise 2 did the three writers do?

taking it easy going sightseeing having new experiences
being active learning new things
spending time with family

Holidays and memories

Three writers return to the land of their birth. Read the article and answer the questions.

1 Lucy Chang
I step off the train in Taipei and find it's one of the city's most famous night markets. The white and yellow signs are swinging from the stalls. I'm not very good at reading Chinese, but in spite of being from Taiwan originally, it feels like I've come home. It's my first visit here and I don't speak. Back home in London, I can't read or write, but right now my mind is blank. I don't know what to do.

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Feedback

Lucy Chang: *having new experiences* (also, arguably, *going sightseeing*, as she visits a famous night market)

Liz Mullan: *going sightseeing*, as they go to the Giant's Causeway; *taking it easy* – they decide to find a café and hot food; (*being active* – but, although they plan a walk, they don't actually do it)

Frank Rossellini: *spending time with family*; (also, *taking it easy*)

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 94-95

VERB PATTERNS: -ING FORM and TO + INFINITIVE

-ing form
*I **imagine sailing** across this wild ocean to Canada.*
***Eating** together is important.*
*I'm not very **good at reading** Chinese characters.*

to + infinitive
*My parents always **promised to take** me to Sicily.*
*I'm too **embarrassed to speak**.*

For further information and practice, see page 170.



Holidays and memories

Three writers return to the lands their families came from

6 Look at the grammar box. Choose the correct option to complete these sentences. Then find an example of each use in the article.

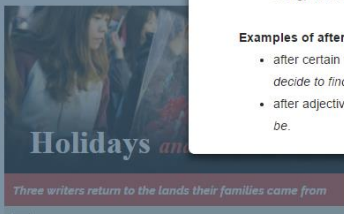
1. We use the -ing form of the verb after certain verbs, as the subject of a sentence and after .
2. We use the to + infinitive form of the verb after certain verbs and after .

VERB PATTERNS: -ING FORM and TO + INFINITIVE

-ing form
*I **imagine sailing** across this wild ocean to Canada.*
***Eating** together is important.*
*I'm not very **good at reading** Chinese characters.*

to + infinitive
*My parents always **promised to take** me to Sicily.*
*I'm too **embarrassed to speak**.*

For further information and practice, see page 170.



Holidays and memories

Three writers return to the lands their families came from

6 Look at the grammar box. Choose the correct option to complete these sentences. Then find an example of each use in

1. We use the -ing form of the verb after certain verbs, as the subject of a sentence and after .
2. We use the to + infinitive form of the verb after certain verbs and after .

Feedback

Examples of -ing form in the article:

- after certain verbs: *imagine sailing, enjoys telling*
- as the subject of a sentence: *Arriving, Eating together*
- after prepositions: *good at reading, in spite of being, think about coming back.*

Examples of after to + infinitive:

- after certain verbs: *learned to say, planned to walk, decide to find, promised to take, managed to get*
- after adjectives: *embarrassed to speak, great to be.*

write and yellow signs are swinging above the market stalls. I'm not very good at reading Chinese characters, in spite of being from Taiwan originally. Stall holders call out to me. It's my first visit here and I'm too embarrassed to speak. Back home in London, I learned to say a few words, but right now my mind is blank. It's not a good start to my trip.

2 Liz Mullan

Arriving at Belfast International Airport is always emotional. It feels like home. We head north to some of Europe's highest ocean cliffs. After a couple of hours, we're standing on the Giant's Causeway. The wind almost blows us off the rocks into the North Atlantic Ocean. I look west towards home and imagine sailing across this wild ocean to Canada, like my great-grandfather did in 1890. We planned to walk along the coast like last time, but it's raining hard so we decide to find a café and hot food. Maybe tomorrow will bring the sun.

3 Frank Rossellini

When I was a child, my parents always promised to take me to Sicily one day. Finally, when they are both in their eighties, we have managed to get here. In this tiny village, we sit down to a dinner with lots of aunts, uncles and cousins. Eating together is still the most important part of the day here. After enormous plates of sausage, pasta, salads and homemade bread, everyone enjoys telling us stories of the friends and family members who left for New York decades earlier. It feels great to be here and I think

7 Each option in these sentences is grammatically possible but one option isn't true, according to the article. Click to choose which one?

1. Lucy Chang described / **finished** / mentioned going to the market.
2. Lucy Chang needs / **manages** / wants to speak Chinese.
3. Liz Mullan adores / **avoids** / loves going to Ireland.
4. Liz Mullan expected / intended / **threatened** to walk along the coast.
5. Frank Rossellini's parents planned / **refused** / wanted to travel to Sicily.
6. Frank Rossellini **falls** / hopes / intends to return to the village.

HIDE ALL

RESET



8 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. Then work in pairs. Tell your partner which sentences you agree with.

1. Travelling by train is usually pleasant.
2. Good hotels are easy to find.
3. Cycling can be a good way of seeing a new city.
4. Sleeping on a plane can be difficult.
5. Some hotels are too expensive to stay in.
6. I'm interested in trying new things on holiday.
7. Going on holiday with friends is always fun.
8. I get fed up with spending every day on the beach.

HIDE ALL

RESET



9 Complete the conversation with the -ing form and to + infinitive form of the verbs. Then listen and check.

Rose: Hi there, I'm Rose.

Matt: Hi, I'm Matt.

Rose: Is this your first time in Corfu?

Matt: No, actually. We come every year. We love ¹ (stay) here.

Rose: So do we. We keep ² (come) back year after year. It's hard ³ (find) somewhere with everything you need for a holiday – great beaches, fantastic weather and something for everyone to do.

Matt: I know. Actually, there's a paragliding class later – I fancy ⁴ (try) that.

Rose: My friends want ⁵ (do) that too! To be honest, ⁶ (lie) by the pool is my idea of a holiday.

Matt: Oh, I get a bit bored with ⁷ (do) that after the first day or two. I need ⁸ (move) around and do things.

Rose: Well, why not? It's a different way of ⁹ (relax), I suppose.

Matt: Yes, that's right. Well, if you decide ¹⁰ (go) paragliding with your friends, we'll see you there!

HIDE ALL

RESET



UNITS

94-95



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10 Listen to people talking about holidays and complete the sentences. Do you think they would be good holiday companions for you?

Which person would you prefer to go on holiday with?

1. I enjoy ¹ .

6. I'm quite keen on ² .

2. I quite fancy ³ .

7. I don't like ⁴ .

3. I don't mind ⁵ .

8. I'm interested in ⁶ .

4. I'd like ⁷ .

9. I can't stand ⁸ .

5. I can't afford ⁹ .

10. I'm happy ¹⁰ .

HIDE ALL

RESET



UNITS

94-95



8b

Instructions 8b Walking for wildlife Listening: a wildlife conservationist

1 What kind of work does a conservationist do? What is their main aim?

Feedback

A *conservationist* is somebody whose job involves trying to protect natural environments. Conservationists might campaign to stop people or companies from cutting down trees, killing wildlife or polluting water supplies. They might work to stop plants or animals from going extinct.

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 96-97

Instructions 8b Walking for wildlife Listening: a wildlife conservationist

3 Listen to an extract from a radio programme about Mike Fay. Complete the sentences.

1 Mike Fay's work is about saving the last on Earth.

2 He's spent a total of more than years of his life on treks.

3 His usual luggage is a T-shirt, a pair of shorts and a .

4 He's walked in Africa, the United States and .

5 He's worried about how people will affect the planet.

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 96-97

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4 Listen to the extract again and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Recently, Fay has been across Canada.
2. Mining companies have been gold and oil.
3. Mining companies have been vast areas.
4. In Gabon, people have been to set up mines near parks.



HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS ◀ ▶ ⌂ ⌂ WORDS REVISION LIST GRAMMAR HOME ? 96-97 <

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE and CONTINUOUS

Present perfect simple

When you've **walked** across half of Africa and you've **walked**

up the west coast of North America...

They've **destroyed** hundreds of...

Present perfect continuous

Recently he's **been walking** again.

He **hasn't been taking** it easy!

What **has he been doing** since then?

Stative verbs like *be, have, know*...

the continuous form.

For further information and practice...

6 Look at the grammar box. Answer the questions.

1. How do we form the present perfect simple? How do we form the present perfect continuous?

Feedback

1.
 - present perfect simple: *has/have + past participle of main verb*
 - present perfect continuous: *has/have + been + -ing form of main verb*
2.
 - The present perfect expresses completion and result.
 - The present perfect continuous expresses repeated activity.



VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS ◀ ▶ ⌂ ⌂ WORDS REVISION LIST GRAMMAR HOME ? 96-97 <

7 Complete the text with the present perfect simple and present perfect continuous form of the verbs.

This year, Mike Fay ¹ has been working (work) in Gabon. He ² has been checking (check) the situation in the national parks and he ³ has discovered (discover) some problems. For example, poachers ⁴ have been killing (kill) elephants again. Fay ⁵ has been talking (talk) about ways of controlling poaching with the Gabonese government. As a result, the Gabonese president ⁶ has sent (send) soldiers to several of the parks. So far, the poachers ⁷ haven't returned (not / return). Meanwhile, for the past few years, foreign ships ⁸ have been fishing (fish) in the marine park. The Gabonese government ⁹ have been trying (try) to find ways of dealing with this problem.



HIDE ALL

RESET



UNITS

WORD
RECOGNITION
LISTGRAMMAR
NOTES

96-97



8 Write questions for Mike Fay with the present perfect simple and present perfect continuous form of the verbs.

1. What / you / do / recently?

What have you been doing recently?

4. How many photos / you / take / in your career?

How many photos have you taken in your career?

2. you / prepare for / any new trips?

Have you been preparing for any new trips?

5. How long / you / travel / alone?

How long have you been travelling alone?

3. How / you / feel / since the plane crash?

How have you been feeling since the plane crash?

6. you / be / anywhere dangerous lately?

Have you been anywhere dangerous lately?



HIDE ALL

RESET



UNITS

WORD
RECOGNITION
LISTGRAMMAR
NOTES

96-97



9 Match the travel preparation activities with the results. Then write two sentences.

I've been buying holiday clothes. I've spent a fortune.

1. buy holiday clothes	a. be on the phone all morning
2. look for cheap flights	b. spend a fortune
3. talk to travel agents	c. run out of space
4. download tourist information	d. not learn many
5. pack my suitcase	e. print a couple of pages
6. practise useful phrases in Thai	f. not find any



9 Match the travel preparation activities with the results. Then write two sentences.

Feedback

- see example
- I've been looking for cheap flights. I haven't found any.
- I've been talking to travel agents. I've been on the phone all morning.
- I've been downloading tourist information. I've printed a couple of pages.
- I've been packing my suitcase. I've run out of space.
- I've been practising useful phrases in Thai. I haven't learnt/learned many.



Instructions 8b Walking for wildlife Grammar: *How long ... ?*

10 Look at the grammar box. Which verb form is used in each question? Why?

Feedback

1. *How long have you had this camera?* = present perfect simple because it's incomplete but uses a state verb
2. *How long have you been travelling alone?* = present perfect continuous because it's an incomplete action which is repeated and has duration
3. *How long did it take you to get there?* = past simple because it's a finished past action

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 96-97

Instructions 8b Walking for wildlife Grammar: *How long ... ?*

11 Match the questions with the answers. Then work in pairs and continue the conversations.

<p>1. How long have you been coming to this resort?</p> <p>2. How long did the flight from London take?</p> <p>3. How long have you known each other?</p> <p>4. How long did you spend in Canada?</p> <p>5. How long have you been waiting for the bus?</p> <p>6. How long have you been here?</p>	<p>a. About ten hours non-stop.</p> <p>b. For the last four or five years.</p> <p>c. I was there for a couple of months.</p> <p>d. Not long - we met on holiday this spring.</p> <p>e. Only a few minutes. But I think we just missed one.</p> <p>f. We arrived yesterday morning.</p>
--	--

A: *How long have you been coming to this resort?*
 B: *For the last four or five years.*
 A: *Has it changed a lot in that time?*

VIEW FEEDBACK HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 96-97

Instructions 8b Walking for wildlife Grammar: *How long...?*

11 Match the questions with the answers. Then work in pairs and continue the conversations.

1. How long have you been coming to this resort? a. About ten hours non-stop

2. How long did the flight from London take? b. For the last four or five years

3. How long have you known each other?

4. How long have you been in London?

5. How long have you been waiting for the bus?

6. How long have you been here? f. We arrived yesterday morning

Feedback

A: How long have you known each other?
 B: Not long – we met on holiday this spring.
 A: Really? Where did you meet?
 B: On holiday. We were both on the same tour bus.

A: *How long have you been coming to this resort?*
 B: *For the last four or five years.*
 A: *Has it changed a lot in that time?*

VIEW FEEDBACK HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 96-97

Instructions 8b Walking for wildlife Speaking: favourite activities

12 What kinds of activities are you interested in? How long have you been doing them? Work in pairs and tell your partner. Ask follow-up questions. Use some of these ideas.

I've been ... since / for ...
I took it up when ...
I've always / never ...
In the last few ... , I've ...

Feedback

Example answers:

- I've been interested in stamp collecting / birdwatching since 2012 / for ten years.
- I took it up when I left home / my wife left me.
- I've always / never loved working with my hands.
- In the last few years, I've found some rare Zambian stamps.

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 96-97

Instructions 8c All aboard! Reading: tourism

1. Work in pairs. Discuss

1. Do many tourists come to your country? What other holiday activities?

2. What do these tourists do in your country?

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of tourism?

Feedback


Example answers:

1. Students' own answers.
2. Student's own answers.
3. **Advantages:**
provides money and jobs for local people; makes sure places are protected; puts a place on the map – promotes a country in a positive way; improves local infrastructure; makes the place more lively with shops and restaurants and bars; an opportunity to meet people from different cultures
- Disadvantages:**
overcrowding; pollution; too much development and construction; natural places can be spoilt; prices, particularly house prices, can affect local people; some tourists can be noisy or thoughtless.

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 98-99

Instructions 8c All aboard! Reading: tourism



All ABOARD!

A plane comes in to land on the Caribbean island of Saint Martin.

The tourism industry started to grow rapidly in the middle of the last century and it's been growing ever since. In the last twenty years especially, more and more people have been travelling to distant places around the world. It's a wonderful thing, to be able to travel to destinations we had previously only read about or seen on television. But what kind of impact do large numbers of people have on these places?

A voyage to the end of the Earth?


A large cruise ship can carry as many as six thousand passengers at a time, with about twenty-four million people going on cruises every year. Cruise ships drop about ninety thousand tons of waste into the oceans every year and each ship produces as much air pollution as five million cars. The effects of this are

2 Read the article quickly. What is it about? Choose the best option.

- a. It describes extreme activities tourists can do.
- b. It compares the positive and negative effects of tourism.
- c. It talks about the impact of lots of tourists on a destination.

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 98-99



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3 Read the article again and complete the notes.

Destination

- 1 Patagonia
- Himalayas: 2 Everest
- 3 Balearic Islands

Number of tourists

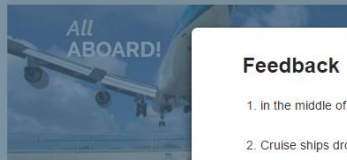
- 4 6,000 on a cruise ship
- 5 about a thousand in the climbing season
- 6 thirteen million

Impact

- Falling numbers of 7 Magellanic penguins
- 8 rubbish each year left on the mountain
- Negative effects on 9 local environment

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HIDE ALL | RESET | 98-99 <



All ABOARD!

A plane comes in to land on the Caribbean island of Saint Martin.

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A voyage to the end of the Earth?

A large cruise ship can carry as many as six thousand passengers at a time, with about twenty-four million people going on cruises every year. Cruise ships drop about ninety thousand tons of waste into the oceans every year and each ship produces as much air pollution as five million cars. The effects of this are

4 Answer the questions with information from the article.


Feedback ×

1. in the middle of the last century
2. Cruise ships drop about 90,000 tons of waste into the oceans every year; each ship produces as much air pollution as five million cars; cruises visit the same places over and over again, so the damage is repeated.
3. Clean-up teams have been organizing expeditions to pick up the rubbish left on Everest.
4. The government of the Balearic Islands has decided to charge tourists an eco-tax of two euros a day to maintain the quality of the beaches, the roads and the countryside.

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VIEW FEEDBACK | 98-99 <

Instructions 8c All aboard! Reading: tourism



All ABOARD!

A plane comes in to land on the Caribbean island of Saint Martin.

The tourism industry started to grow rapidly in the middle of the last century and it's been growing ever since. In the last twenty years especially, more and more people have been travelling to distant places around the world. It's a wonderful thing, to be able to travel to destinations we had previously only read about or seen on television. But what kind of impact do large numbers of people have on these places?

A voyage to the end of the Earth?

A large cruise ship can carry as many as six thousand passengers at a time, with about twenty-four million people going on cruises every year. Cruise ships drop about ninety thousand tons of waste into the oceans every year and each ship produces as much air pollution as five million cars. The effects of this are


charge challenges ecotourism

- Airlines usually charge you a lot of money if your luggage is over the weight limit.
- On average, each person in the UK produces about 500 kg of rubbish each year.
- I don't have much kitchen equipment – just a microwave.
- Speaking a new language can be one of the hardest challenges when you travel abroad.
- Ecotourism is a way of enjoying a holiday without damaging the environment.
- Plastic is a major cause of pollution in the oceans.

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 98-99

Instructions 8c All aboard! Reading: close reading



All ABOARD!

A plane comes in to land on the Caribbean island of Saint Martin.

The tourism industry started to grow rapidly in the middle of the last century and it's been growing ever since. In the last twenty years especially, more and more people have been travelling to distant places around the world. It's a wonderful thing, to be able to travel to destinations we had previously only read about or seen on television. But what kind of impact do large numbers of people have on these places?

A voyage to the end of the Earth?

A large cruise ship can carry as many as six thousand passengers at a time, with about twenty-four million people going on cruises every year. Cruise ships drop about ninety thousand tons of waste into the oceans every year and each ship produces as much air pollution as five million cars. The effects of this are

- The tourism industry has grown rapidly and has now reached its peak.
 - False
- There are fewer Magellanic penguins since cruises started visiting Patagonia.
 - True
- Climbers on Everest cause problems for the local population.
 - Not enough information
- There's not enough fresh water in the Balearic islands in the holiday season.
 - Not enough information
- It's better to stay at home than be an ecotourist.
 - Not enough information

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 98-99

Instructions 8c All aboard! Reading: close reading

All ABOARD!

The tourism industry started in the middle of the last century and it's been growing ever since. In the last twenty years, more people have been travelling around the world. It's a wonderful way to see the world, and it's also a way to see the world through the eyes of others. It's a way to see the world through the eyes of others. It's a way to see the world through the eyes of others.

A voyage to the end of the world

A large cruise ship can carry a lot of passengers at a time, with about 2,000 people going on cruises every year. Each ship produces about ninety thousand tons of pollution every year, and each ship produces about ninety thousand tons of pollution every year, and each ship produces about ninety thousand tons of pollution every year.

Feedback

1. The tourism industry started to grow rapidly in the middle of the last century and it's been growing ever since. (i.e. it hasn't yet reached its peak)
2. In Patagonia, this (repeat visits by cruise ships) has been having an effect on wildlife. The numbers of Magellanic penguins have been falling for some years now, for example.
3. There is no mention of how or whether the local population is affected in the text.
4. The text asks where the fresh water has to come from, but doesn't say whether there is enough or not.
5. The text suggests that being an ecotourist is a good thing but doesn't say whether it's better or worse than staying at home.

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 98-99

Instructions 8c All aboard! Critical thinking: close reading

8 Work as a class. Discuss the questions.

1. Do you think an eco-tax on tourists is a good idea?

Feedback

1. Students' own answers
Example: An eco-tax might be good because it will raise money to protect the environment, make tourists more aware that they are having an impact on the environment, and potentially reduce the number of tourists.
2. Students' own answers

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 98-99

Instructions Be All aboard! Speaking: going green

9 Work in pairs. Look at these problems and decide which ones your family do?

- flying to distant holiday destinations
- recycling household waste
- travelling by car
- switching off lights and electrical appliances
- saving water (turning off taps, not watering the garden)
- using eco-friendly cleaning products

Feedback

Example answers:

- Flying to distant holiday destinations leaves a big carbon footprint – a lot of fuel is used and a lot of carbon dioxide and other pollutants are released.
- Recycling household waste (paper, glass, organic waste, etc.) is good because it saves trees and other raw materials and avoids the dumping of materials.
- Travelling by car uses petrol – a fossil fuel – which caused pollution and is therefore bad for the environment.
- Switching off lights and electrical appliances saves electricity – it's good for saving natural resources.
- Saving water (turning off taps, not watering the garden) is good for the environment.
- Using eco-friendly cleaning products is good because they avoid chemicals and other pollutants that can harm wildlife.

[VIEW FEEDBACK](#)

UNITS 98-99

8d

Instructions 8d Is something wrong? Real life: dealing with problems

2 Listen to two conversations between a tour guide and tourists. Choose the number of the conversation (1-2) next to the problem they talk about. If the problem is not mentioned, choose –.

a. The person has missed his / her flight home.	<input type="text" value="-"/>
b. Someone has had an accident.	<input type="text" value="-"/>
c. The luggage hasn't arrived.	<input type="text" value="1"/>
d. The flight has been delayed.	<input type="text" value="-"/>
e. The person has lost his / her plane tickets.	<input type="text" value="-"/>
f. Someone is ill.	<input type="text" value="2"/>

[HIDE ALL](#) [RESET](#)

UNITS 100-101

▶ ↺ 1.00x 00:00 02:02 🔊

3 Look at the expressions for dealing with problems. Can you remember who said what? Choose G (guide) or T (tourist) for each expression. Then listen to the conversations again and check.

▶ DEALING WITH PROBLEMS

I wonder if you could help us?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	When's the next flight?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T
Is anything wrong?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G	It's about my wife.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T
Can I help?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G	How long has she been feeling like this?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G
Our luggage hasn't arrived.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	Is there anything you can do?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T
Which flight were you on?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G	I'm afraid the luggage has gone to Rome.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G
How did that happen?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	Don't worry, we'll arrange everything.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G
Do you know where our bags have gone to?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	I'll ask the hotel to send for a doctor.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G

UNITS | ◀ ▶ ↺ ⏸ ⏹ ? 100-101 <

HIDE ALL RESET

▶ ↺ 1.00x 00:00 02:02 🔊

4 Work as a class. Are the problems solved? How?

Feedback ×

Example answers:

1. The tour guide says the problem is solved – the bags will arrive tomorrow morning on the next flight and will be delivered to the hotel – but the tourist is still concerned because all the summer clothes are in the suitcases.
2. The tour guide arranges for a doctor and the tourist is happy with that and says thank you (but his wife is still unwell).

UNITS | ◀ ▶ ↺ ⏸ ⏹ ? 100-101 <

VIEW FEEDBACK



5a Look at the position of to in these sentences. Listen to the sentences. In which sentence is it strong /tuː/? In which one is it weak /tə/? Choose the correct answer.

1. Do you know which airport our bags have gone to?
2. Yes, I'm afraid the luggage has gone to Rome.



HIDE ALL

RESET



UNITS



100-101



6

Hide text ^

T = tourist, G = guide

1

- T: I wonder if you could help us. Our luggage hasn't arrived.
 G: Right. Are you with SunnyTimes tours?
 T: Yes. Mr and Mrs Cameron.
 G: And which flight were you on, Mrs Cameron?
 T: The FastJet flight from Manchester. I think it's FJ2498. We've been talking to some of the other passengers and their luggage has come through, no problem.
 G: Ah, yes. It seems some bags have gone to another airport. Flight FJ2498?
 T: Yes, that's right. Do you know which airport our bags have gone to?
 G: Yes, I'm afraid the luggage has gone to Rome.
 T: Rome? How did that happen?
 G: I'm not sure, but all the missing bags are coming on the next flight.
 T: But when's the next flight?
 G: It's tomorrow morning. Don't worry, we'll arrange everything. Which hotel are you staying at? Your bags will go there directly.
 T: But all our summer clothes are in the suitcases.

2

- G: Hello, Mr Jones. Is anything wrong? Can I help?
 T: Well, it's about my wife, actually. She hasn't been feeling well for a couple of days.
 G: I'm sorry to hear that. Is it something she's eaten, do you think? Or just travel sickness?
 T: I don't know. She's had a temperature all night, but she feels cold.
 G: OK... erm, how long has she been feeling like this?
 T: A couple of days? Yes, since the boat trip on Tuesday. Is there anything you can do?
 G: Well, it's probably nothing to worry about. But I'll ask the hotel to arrange for a doctor, just in case.
 T: That's great, thank you.



UNITS



100-101



8e

Instructions 8e Hello from London! Writing: a text message

Hi everyone!
Finally made it to London after 15-hour delay
in Bangkok!! 🤔 Weather here
fantastic. London massive con
have been shopping in Oxford
(wow!), done the Harry Potter
trip along the river. Then slept
jetlagged 😴 Text from my
found me a job there for sum

1. Read the message from Lynne. Answer the questions.
1. Where has Lynne come from and where is she now?
2. Who is she for? Friends, family, or both?
3. What is she doing in London?
4. What has she done in London?

Feedback

1. has come from Brisbane, is now in London
2. probably friends; she mentions 'her uncle' in Edinburgh; so it could be both
3. people – fantastic; London – massive
4. she's been shopping in Oxford Street, seen the Shard, done the Harry Potter tour, had a boat trip along the river

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 101

Instructions 8e Hello from London! Writing skill: informal style

2a Read the message again. Which of these features of informal style does Lynne use?

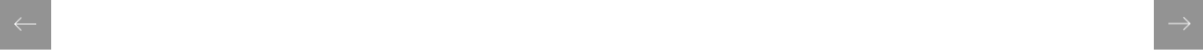
- abbreviations
- comments in brackets
- contractions
- exclamation marks
- informal expressions
- listing items
- missing out words
- symbols

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 101

2b Look at this extract from the message. The words / and an are missing. Rewrite the extract adding them in the correct position.

Finally made it to London after 18-hour delay in Bangkok!!!
I finally made it to London after an 18-hour delay in Bangkok!



2c Find the places where Lynne has missed out words. What are the words?

Feedback

(I/We) Finally made it to London after (an) 18-hour delay in Bangkok!!! (The) Weather here (is) awful but (the) people (are) fantastic. London (is) massive compared to Brisbane! So far (I) have: been shopping in Oxford Street, seen the Shard (wow!), done the Harry Potter tour (awesome!), (and) had a boat trip along the river. Then (I) slept all day & night cos (I was) jetlagged. (I had a) Text from my uncle in Edinburgh – (he) has found me a job there for (the) summer! Spk (Speak / Let's speak / We'll speak) soon L xx



2d Rewrite the sentences in full

- 1 city massive & noisy!
✓ The city is massive and noisy!
- 2 not got theatre tickets cos fully booked
✓ I haven't got any theatre tickets because the theatre was fully booked.
- 3 been visiting Tower of London - scary!
✓ I've been visiting the Tower of London - it's scary!
- 4 took selfies (lots) on Oxford St
✓ I took lots of selfies on Oxford Street.
- 5 can't understand London accent (trying!)
✓ I can't understand the London accent, though I'm trying to!
- 6 text from Jo - arriving Sunday
✓ I had a text from Jo - she's arriving on Sunday.



2e

- 1 The weather is wet and it has been very cold sometimes.
✓ Weather wet & very cold.
- 2 I've been touring all the typical places - it's exhausting!
✓ Been touring typical places - exhausting!
- 3 The people here are very kind and they have helped me a lot.
✓ People here very kind & have helped a lot.
- 4 I took some photos of some pigeons - they're everywhere!
✓ Pigeons everywhere! Took photos.
- 5 I haven't heard anything from Anton yet.
✓ Not heard from Anton yet.
- 6 I'm getting a bus up to Edinburgh because flying is too expensive.
✓ Getting bus to Edinburgh cos flying expensive.



8f

Instructions 8f Questions and answers Before you watch

1 You're going to watch two videos and discuss these questions.

1. What kind of work do explorers do?

2. What items might they need to take with them?

3. Why do you think people become explorers?

Feedback

Example answers:

1. They travel the world and go to places other people don't go to. They do research, they find out about unknown areas, and they are often involved with the conservation of plants, wildlife, and the way of life of traditional people and their languages. They take photos and make films. They often work outdoors in dangerous and inhospitable places.
2. Items: cameras, binoculars, good boots, climbing equipment, waterproof clothing, maps, GPS systems, sunglasses, knife, camping and/or survival equipment.
3. To see the world, because they have a sense of adventure, to get away from ordinary life, to pursue their interest in science or geography or geology, to help protect and conserve the environment.

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 103

Instructions 8f Questions and answers Before you watch: key vocabulary

1. If you want to watch animals in the wild, a pair of **binoculars** is very useful.

2. I'd get really burned if I didn't use **sunblock**.

3. I'm not very good with a **paintbrush** – I prefer doing pencil drawings.

4. All children are **curious** about the world around them.

5. I've been making good **progress** in Italian since I started classes.

2b Match the words in bold from Exercise 2a with these definitions.

a. a tool to paint with

b. cream that protects your skin from the sun

c. equipment with lenses for looking at things far away

d. improvement and development

e. interested in something and wanting to learn about it

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 103

Instructions 8f Questions and answers While you watch

4 Watch the video. Check your ideas from Exercise 3.

1 Carlton Ward, photographer
without a _____ we'd still be padding in circles somewhere

the end of the day

experiencing

Feedback

1. GPS
2. DVDs
3. sunblock
4. pencil / camera / paintbrush / vehicle / way

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 103

Instructions 8f Questions and answers While you watch

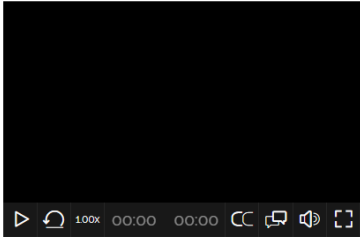
5 Watch the video again. Click to choose the items the explorers mention.

- binoculars
- camera
- DVDs
- family photographs
- GPS
- hat
- headlamp
- knife
- local person
- paintbrush
- pencil
- sunblock

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 103

Instructions 8f Questions and answers While you watch



7 Read what the explorers in the video say. What do you think the missing word is? Then watch the video and check your ideas.

- John Francis, ecologist
If you have and you don't pursue them, then to me it's a life unlived.
- Laly Lichtenfeld, big cat conservationist
It keeps exciting. I mean that's what exploring is about.
- Enric Sala, marine ecologist
'Without exploration, there would be no .
- Lee Berger, paleoanthropologist
'We think we how things work, but we don't.'

UNITS ← ↺ 📄 WORD RECOGNITION LIST ?

HIDE ALL RESET

103 <

Instructions 8f Questions and answers After you watch: vocabulary in context

9b Answer the questions in your own words. Then work in pairs and compare your answers.

- Does the power ever go out where you live? What do you do when that happens?
- Do you think it's human nature to be curious? What else is human nature?
- What...

Feedback ×

Example answers:

- Students' own answers
- It is human nature to fall in love, to have ambitions, to get angry.
- Artists:** desire to create something, to be famous
Business people: desire to be rich, to lead people

UNITS ← ↺ 📄 WORD RECOGNITION LIST ?

VIEW FEEDBACK

103 <

Instructions 8f Questions and answers After you watch: vocabulary in context

10 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

1. What would you not leave home without if you were travelling?

Feedback

Example answers:

1. I wouldn't leave home without my mobile phone because it's a way of communicating with people, a GPS system to help me know where I am going, and a camera to record my journey.
2. It's a good idea to travel because you see new places, meet new people, and find out what it is like to be in new places.

VIEW FEEDBACK


UNITS 103

Unit 8 Review and Memory Booster

Instructions Unit 8 Review and memory booster Grammar

1 Complete the article about Thomas Cook with the correct verb tense or form. Use the following: past simple, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous, -ing form or infinitive with to

Before 1872, people ¹ (not / travel) for pleasure very much. Then a man called Thomas Cook ² (change) everything when he ³ (form) a travel agency, *Thomas Cook & Son*. Cook aimed ⁴ (provide) educational and cultural tours. His son was successful in ⁵ (expand) the business around the world. At first, foreign travel was expensive, but incomes ⁶ (rise) since those days. Nowadays, many millions of ordinary people expect ⁷ (go) on holiday at least once a year. In the twentieth century, holidaymakers preferred ⁸ (book) trips with travel agencies. For the last few years, travel agencies ⁹ (struggle) because most people ¹⁰ (make) their own plans online. Thomas Cook, however, is still one of the biggest travel companies in the world.



HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 104

Instructions Unit 8 Review and memory booster Grammar

Before 1872, people didn't travel for pleasure very much. Then a man called Thomas Cook when he formed a travel agency. Cook aimed to provide education for his son. His son was successful in expanding the agency around the world. At first, foreign travel was expensive, but incomes have risen since then. Many millions of ordinary people now take a holiday at least once a year. In the past, holidaymakers preferred to book their trips through travel agencies. For the last few years, however, many people have been struggling because most of them are now making their own plans online. This is still one of the biggest travel agencies in the world.

2. Answer the questions about the article in Exercise 1.

Feedback

- people didn't travel for pleasure very much, now they do;
 - foreign travel was expensive, now it isn't;
 - holidaymakers used to prefer booking trips with travel agencies, now many people make their own plans online
- because incomes rose and ordinary people started travelling for pleasure;
 - it offered organized educational and cultural tours that appealed to people;
 - in recent years many millions of ordinary people now expect to have at least one holiday a year

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 104

Instructions Unit 8 Review and memory booster Vocabulary

5 Click to match nouns from A and B to make travel vocabulary. Then write questions with the expressions in your notebook.

A		B
✓ baggage	→	✓ delays
✓ boarding	→	✓ sickness
✓ customs	→	✓ checks
✓ flight	→	✓ control
✓ passport	→	✓ card
✓ travel	→	✓ allowance

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 104

Instructions Unit 8 Review and memory booster Vocabulary

6 Work in pairs. Which of these activities would you do in a seaside resort, a big city, a natural park and a campsite? Give your reasons.

be active go sightseeing have new experiences learn new things spend time with friends or family take it easy

Feedback

You could do any of the activities in any of the places – it is mainly down to personal experience and preference.

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 104

Instructions Unit 8 Review and memory booster Real life

7 Read these sentences from a conversation at an airport. Put the sentences in order.

- d. A: Is anything wrong?
- g. B: I think I've lost the boarding passes.
- a. A: What? How has that happened?
- h. B: I don't know. I thought they were in my pocket, but they aren't there now.
- f. B: I've been worrying so much about everything, and now this!
- b. A: Well, let's have another look. Calm down.
- c. A: Well, have you looked through all your pockets?
- e. B: Yes, I have. And I've checked the suitcase.

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS 104

